

For EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRAVEL REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$15
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

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DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1908.
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Small ... 6.00
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to the Local Bookellers

No. 15,675. 號五十七百六千五萬一第 日七十月六年四十三緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15th. 1908. 三拜禮 號五十月七年八零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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EFFERVESCENT
LIVER SALT
Highly Recommended for all Derangements
of the Stomach and Liver.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
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THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday
excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
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Hongkong 1st April, 1908.

AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907.

A. TACK & CO.
28, DES VOGES ROAD, CENTRAL.

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PLATES.

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(Next to Messrs. Kuhn & Komor).

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STORE.
Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.
Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

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WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
every 1 hour.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.50 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 8th May, 1907.

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"★★★★	20.00
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WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
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NEW STOCK OF
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SILK NECK WEAR.
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Hongkong, 9th July, 1908.

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No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

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Antiseptic Aids to the Maintenance of Personal Health
LISTERINE
The Standard Antiseptic Preparation
THREE SIZES \$0.70, \$1.25 AND \$2.00.
LISTERINE TOOTH POWDER
A Frictionary Dentifrice for Employment in Conjunction with Listerine
70 CENTS PER BOX.

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An Antiseptic Detergent
70 CENTS PER TABLET.
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AND
LISTERINE SPECIALTIES
FOR SALE BY

WATKINS LIMITED.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
PREPARED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
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Hongkong, 12th June, 1908.

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DISTILLED BY
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HOT WEATHER. DELIGHTFUL IN THE BATH.
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Wine & Spirit Merchants.

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OUR New Patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any BILLIARD TABLE
making it for playing purposes as good as new.
(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- only.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS,
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CRYSTAL AND BONZOLINE BALLS ALL SIZES.
WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALITY.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLES, ACCESSORIES
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ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.
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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
BOMBAY.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

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A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

Accommodation for 200 Guests.
Hot and Cold Water service.
Large and spacious Outside Rooms only.
Telephone & Bell system.
Complete and Latest Fire Alarm System.
French Chef de Cuisine.
Cold Storage.
Vintage Wines.
Extensive Gardens and Pleasure Grounds.
Magnificent View over the whole Town, the Harbour, Awaji, the Entrance to the Inland Sea, and Osaka Bay.
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W. A. MARTIN, Manager.

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
Well Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Guests.
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
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Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Cloak Rooms
Matrons in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

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PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNELL ROAD.
Telephone No. 134.
Telegraphic Address:—"KINGSOLERE."
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.
Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.

"BRAESIDE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns. Large, Airy and
Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour; Reduced Terms
for the Summer Months. Telephone No. 680.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

THE GRAND HOTEL.
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Special arrangements for a long stay.

E. DOMBALLE
M. MATILE } Proprietors

MACAO HOTEL.

SPECIAL REDUCED SUMMER RATES
PER DAY \$4 to \$7 according to Room selected
" WEEK \$25 to \$40 do. do. do.
" MONTH \$90 to \$140 do. do. do.
WEEK-ENDS—Saturday afternoon to Monday
morning—\$7 to \$10.
Two persons occupying one room, will be
charged a rate and a half only.
Children under 12—half rates.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.
Excellent Cooking by AM CHENG, for over
seventeen years Chief Cook with the
late Mr. J. W. OSBORN.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA),
MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European manage-
ment and most strict supervision as to
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (a.s. Sui An and Sui Hai) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA"
For Terms, apply to
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PUBLISHED DAILY.

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Advertising medium among the
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Established for over FIFTY YEARS
Circulates largely throughout Southern China
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Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can
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Central, Hongkong; 131, Fleet Street; London
or from the different Agents.
Documents translated from or into Classical
or Colloquial Chinese.

INTIMATION

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LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE

DE ST. MARCEAUX & CO.,

REIMS.

VINTAGE 1900.

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AND VERY DRY.

1 Doz. QUARTS,	\$52.00.
2 Doz. PINTS,	\$54.00.

CREME D'EPERNAY.

A CHAMPAGNE OF FINE QUALITY.

1 Doz. QUARTS,	\$28. 0.
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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Daily supplies for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: Press.
Cable: A.S.W. 5th Ed. Ltd.
P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

On July 9th, at the Poplars, 141a Bubbington Road, Shanghai, the wife of Max Houtz, of a son.

DEATHS.

On July 13th, at Peak Hospital, MAUD, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Haynes, aged 1 year and 11 months. Deeply regretted. (1075)
On July 10th, at the Shanghai General Hospital, JENNIE WONG, aged 47 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 15TH, 1908.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR rightly described the Bazaar which he opened last Friday as an historical event. Undoubtedly the occasion is worth more than passing notice. It is not merely an effort, in the highest degree praiseworthy, to raise money with the laudable object of alleviating the wholesale suffering and distress caused by the floods in South China, but it is an appreciation of Western methods. It is a tribute to the wisdom of the Occidental, and in paying this compliment to the West the Oriental does not dishonour himself.

There are people, of course, who cavil at Bazaars, people whose ultra moral sensitiveness or parsimony regard them as immoral or dishonest, but most folk are content to ignore a discussion of the subject considerations involved and to accept the institution with all its faults as the only method of appealing to the populace when money is required for deserving causes which offers the greatest prospect of success. Bazaars might not be necessary if the financial result desired could be obtained otherwise. Subscription lists go a long way—and, after all, where a community is moved with compassion for those in distress there is nothing more effective than the direct appeal to their sympathy and generosity—but the

Bazaar is something that may be regarded as supplementary. When people have given their quantum to any deserving object they feel that they have done their duty, but in spite of having contributed so much of their means for sweet charity's sake, they show their susceptibility to the subtle fascinations of a Bazaar, with its attractive surroundings, its charm of feminine society, its irresistible appeals by fair women, and the fun and good humour which seem to pervade the place when women set out to please and men are content to buy what they don't want. The result is that they are led to give twice when they only contemplated giving once. In this way the enterprise must be regarded as extremely valuable and one which should not be neglected where important issues are at stake and where the lack of money is fatal to the achievement of the objects in view. This Bazaar, then, is interesting not merely as one of the means of swelling the Flood Relief Fund, but its most striking feature is that it is an expression of Chinese approval of some Western ideas. Not only is it the first occasion on which Chinese have attempted a Bazaar on the lines which most of us know too well, but consequently it is the first time that Chinese ladies have taken their part in such a function. Naturally it spells change and doubtless progress. It means that the members of the fair sex in this part of the Orient—and we do not speak of Hongkong alone, Canton having decided to follow the good example—are likely to take in future a greater part in social life, and to emerge from that seclusion and retirement which, though making for a certain refinement, does not make for the highest enlightenment—and suffragists and women's rights apart—there are few right-minded men who wish to keep their women folk in ignorance or semi-ignorance. Therefore this innovation may be regarded not as an additional amusement for idle women but as an entrance into greater social activities which should have an educative effect on the women themselves and a progressive influence on the race, leading to an acceptance of fresh ideas and to a mental breadth which can only result in good to all.

Six cases of plague were notified during the 24 hours ended yesterday noon, bringing the year's total up to 1013.

Two Japanese stowaways who were found on board the "Kwang Lee" were yesterday fined \$25 each at the Magistrate.

The Colonial Secretary has received information that the Government of Indo-China has declared Hongkong to be an infected port.

The four torpedo-boats built in Japan to the order of the Siam Government, after a brief stay in Hongkong, left yesterday for Siam.

It is reported at Saigon that two thousand men have left France for Indo-China by one of the steamers of the Compagnie des Transports Maritimes.

At the Magistrate's yesterday a native was fined \$20 for carrying a quantity of dynamite on the street without having the word "dangerous" labelled on it in Chinese and English.

In the case in which Violet Chan sued Wallem and Co. for the delivery of 23,930 pieces of firewood short delivered on the s. "Progress", or in the alternative \$618, value thereof, His Honour the Police Judge reserved his decision.

The German Minister in Peking has informed the Waikupa and the various Foreign Ministers in the Capital that he has been vested with the power of exercising authority over the Turks in China.

In view of the prevalence of Cholera at Canton and the surrounding districts, the Sanitary Department have issued a warning to the public to take the usual precautions against infection. The notice appears in our advertisement columns.

Mr. J. Hunter Sharp, who has been connected for many years with the United States Consulate at Kobe, lately as Consul, is shortly leaving on transfer to Moscow as Consul General. He has been presented by the Mayor of Kobe on behalf of the heads of the Government and Municipal offices in Kobe and Osaka with a flattering address and a handsome Salsuma tea services as a farewell gift.

The remains of two Americans, a teacher named Everett and a forestry inspector named Wakeley, together with those of their native companions, have been found in the mountains of Roman, Negro, Philippine Islands. It is understood from the brief telegrams received in Manila, that their death was brought about by one of the tribal chiefs who caused their food to be poisoned.

A Manila newspaper to hand by yesterday's mail announces that "Cholera gains some." On the 9th 232 cases, of which 124 were fatal, were notified from Pangasinan province. In the five provinces affected there was a total for the day of 834 cases and 185 deaths. From January 1 last there have been 5,229 cases and 3,476 deaths in the Philippines from the malady, or in other words, an average of about 20 cases a day.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

PROTECTION OF TURKISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

LONDON, July 14th.

It has been officially notified that Germany assumes the protection of Turkish subjects in China.

OLYMPIC GAMES IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 14th.

His Majesty the King opened the Olympic games at Shepherd's Bush, where there was a grand procession of two thousand athletes.

JAPAN'S NEW CABINET.

Tokyo, June 14th.

The new Japanese Cabinet has been formed. It includes:—Baron Katsura, Premier and Minister of Finance.

Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Baron Hirata, Minister of Home Affairs.

Viscount Akabe, Minister of Justice.

Mr. Kamatsubara, Minister of Education.

Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture.

Baron Goto, Minister of Communications.

The other portfolios are retained by the ministers who were in the previous cabinet.

General M. Terauchi, formerly Minister for War, will act as Minister of Foreign Affairs until Baron Komura's return from London.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, July 12th.

In connection with the British Naval manoeuvres, a flotilla of nineteen torpedo boats suddenly steamed up the Thames and anchored at various points, eight of them at London Bridge, where the unprecedented sight attracted huge crowds.

It is stated that the principal objective of the manoeuvres is the capture of the Thames.

His Majesty the Kaiser, cruising in Scandinavia in waters, unexpectedly appeared on Tuesday aboard the Imperial Yacht Hohenzollern in the Albeck Bight, where Admiral Beresford's fleet lay at anchor.

His Majesty passed up and down the British lines the ships of which manned yards and saluted. The Kaiser standing on the bridge of his Yacht subsequently departed as mysteriously as he arrived.

PERSIA.

LONDON, July 12th.

Reuter's Teheran correspondent wires that the Persian Foreign Minister has formally expressed to the British representative, the Shah's regret at the placing of the British Legation under military surveillance.

MACEDONIA.

LONDON, July 12th.

The Porte has ordered the mobilization of twenty-eight battalions of Redifs in Asia Minor in view of the military disaffection in Macedonia, and has simultaneously sent a note to the powers requesting them to make urgent representations at Athens, Belgrade, and Sofia, with a view to stopping armed bands from entering Turkey.

INDO-CHINA.

LONDON, July 12th.

Inspector Dubarry of the Annamite Militia has been killed in an engagement with pirates in the province of Bac Ninh.

An Annamite professor interpreter has been arrested at Sont-Pagoda for inciting to revolt, and the assassination of Europeans.

A report is current in Paris that the despatch of ordinary relief for the garrisons in Indo-China will be hastened forward.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM INDIAN PAPERS.]

UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, June 24th.

Mr. Taft in an article in an English paper on "My conception of the Presidency," says the policies inaugurated by President Roosevelt must be continued.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

London, June 24th.

Sir E. Grey replying to a question by Mr. Theodore Taylor in the House of Commons said that Great Britain would certainly be represented on the International Opium Commission. Government would do its utmost to further the objects of the commission.

BIRTH OF A SPANISH PRINCE.

London, June 23rd.

King Alfonso learning that a criminal was to be executed at Cordova (this morning telegraphed pardon to commemorate the birth of his son.

The new Spanish Prince has been named Prince Jaime.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNIFICATION.

London, June 23rd.

Resolutions appointing delegates to a convention to draft a constitution have been simultaneously introduced into the Cape Town, Bloemfontein and Pretoria parliaments. The Governments have agreed to nominate delegates representing all parties.

CEYLON.

London, June 23rd.

Colonel Seely replying to Sir H. Cotton in the House of Commons, said it was the policy of the Ceylon Government and successive Secretaries of State to give well-qualified Ceylonese the preference over Europeans equally qualified in appointments in the public works. But where qualifications were not equal the best man must be appointed.

ENGLISHMAN CAPTURED IN MOROCCO.

London, June 23rd.

An Englishman named Clark Kennedy has been captured by tribesmen outside Tetuan and is held at ransom. After Sir Harry Macdonald's capture the Foreign Office published a warning to Englishmen to avoid risks as Government would ransom no more captives.

THE CANCELLING OF FIRE POLICIES.

Calcutta, June 23rd.

In addition to the fire insurance companies of Calcutta having cancelled most of their policies, the "Statesman" says the Calcutta Fire Insurance Association has notified the raising of their rates from their present rate 34 percent, giving a rebate of 2 per cent in certain cases, and 1 per cent in certain other cases. This would be a considerable friction between the insurance companies and dealers, and there is said to be an attempt on foot to establish a local insurance company to whom all business and others might go completely boycotting the insurance companies.

FLOOD FUND BAZAAR.

First day's proceeds	\$12,000
Second "	\$11,000
Third "	\$10,000
Fourth "	\$ 6,000

Total \$39,000

The results up to date must be regarded as satisfactory. It is tolerably certain that the amount which the promoters helped to obtain by the Bazaar will be realised. Naturally the attendance has shown a little falling off during the last day or two, but that was only to be expected. The fair stallholders have not allowed their inexperience to tell against them in the discharge of their duties. They have, with that remarkable aptitude peculiar to the Chinese, risen to the occasion and the manner in which they exercise their arts of evasion could with profit be copied by some of their Western sisters at such functions. They are not too commercial in their methods, but yet they get rid of the articles they have for sale.

The Committee are hard at work and perfect order prevails.

The Theatre is doing well and numbers patronise it, especially at night.

Good business continues to be done with the pictures. "The first kitchen lesson" was yesterday reported as having attracted an offer of \$20. That sum has been increased by Mr. Li Mo Chi to \$30 and again increased by Mr. Li Ping to \$50. Two pictures painted by Mr. Un Chuk Chen presented by the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk C.M.G., had gone up to \$150.

One of the stalls (supervised by Miss Ng Shi Hing and other young ladies from the Anglo-Chinese Girls school under Miss Eyre) has done wonderfully well. Miss Ng Shi Hing is the lady who planned the buttonholes on to the Governor's coat.

A contingent of girl students arrived here from Canton on Monday evening bringing with them 100 pieces of lovely embroidery to be presented to the Bazaar and to be sold by themselves for the benefit of the Fund.

The Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks the following further contributions:—Messrs. Campbell Moore, assortment of fancy goods.

Messrs. H. Price & Co. Ltd., 20 dozen bottles stout.

Dr. Gitsow (Alicia Memorial Hospital), cheque for \$10.

Mr. Kwok Yik Ting, cheque for \$200.

Mr. Pang Chin Man, cheque for \$200.

Mr. Pang Wing-Shan, cheque for \$300.

Mr. Loong Yee Kok, cheque for \$300.

BAZAAR PROPOSED AT CANTON.

The leading citizens of Canton have been so impressed with the success of the Bazaar in Hongkong that it is proposed to make a similar innovation in Canton. The Self-Governing Society has taken the matter in hand and it is expected that the project will take shape in a very short time. Should this undertaking be successful it will indicate a greater step in the path of progress than even the Hongkong Bazaar with its breaking away from old custom, at least so far as the ladies are concerned.

The first match in the second round of the Water Polo Shield Competition takes place at the V.R.C. enclosure this afternoon, the opposing teams being the 88th Co., R.G.A. and the V.R.C.

DEATH OF MR. GUY BLOOD.

It is no unmeaning formula to say that the death of Mr. Charles Guy Blood will be learned with deep regret. This popular young architect, who had a promising career before him, passed away yesterday morning at the Peak Hospital, which he had been brought from Canton in a state of collapse a few days ago. Deceased came out to Hongkong about six years ago, and entered the service of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, architects, and the conscientious and efficient manner in which he discharged his duties made him respected by all with whom he came in contact. He was indeed an ornament to his profession and it is particularly sad that a life so full of promise should be cut short. His integrity and sterling worth were appreciated by everyone who knew him, and though socially he was quiet and unobtrusive yet he made many friends. Outside of his professional duties he devoted a great deal of his time to the work in connection with the Volunteers. He joined the corps as a gunner but such was his keenness that he quickly rose from the ranks. Less than two years ago he was the proud possessor of a sergeant's stripes, and only twelve months ago he received a commission. As Lieut. Blood he acquitted himself no less admirably and he still remained the favourite with Right Half No. 2 that he always was. His loss will be especially felt by the Corps, the members of which turned out in good numbers yesterday afternoon to pay their last tribute of respect to one whom they all loved. He was 33 years of age, and deep sympathy is felt for his bereaved parents.

The Volunteer concert, arranged for Saturday night, has been postponed.

The interment was accompanied by military honours, a number of deceased's brother officers following the hearse to the monument at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. There a halt was made and the coffin placed on a gun carriage, the Union Jack covering it, and in turn being covered by numerous wreaths sent by sorrowing friends. Then the cortege formed into line, a firing party of forty Volunteers headed by Lieutenant M. Northcote being in the van. Next came the band of the Middlesex Regiment with draped drums, the carriage bearing deceased following. Then the Volunteers up to full strength followed by the Volunteer Troop of about sixteen members under the command of Lieutenant Ross. After the Troop came numerous Naval and Military officers including Captain Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor and Lieut.-Colonel Reid, Principal Medical Officer. A large number of deceased's civilian friends brought up the rear. To the mournful strains of the Dead March, and with the arms of the military reversed, the cortege proceeded slowly to the Protestant cemetery. Here the Rev. A. D. Stewart conducted the burial service, and when the remains of deceased had been lowered to their last resting place his comrades in arms sang the hymn "Days and moments quickly flying." The firing party then fired their farewell salute and the bugle band concluded the service by playing "The Last Post." The Volunteer Officers present were Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, Major Macdonald, Captains Thomson, Armstrong and Skinner, Lieutenants Northcote, Kenneth, Wolfe, Plummer and Ross.

AN INCIDENT IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The action brought by Leung Lai Nam and others against Messrs. Reuter, Brockmann and Co. reached its tenth day of hearing before His Honour the Chief Justice and a special jury at the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., continued his address for the defence. He was dealing with a letter which stated that one of the partners in the Chung Leong firm was also master and manager when Mr. Slade interrupted, remarking that his friend was making a misstatement of the facts.

Mr. Pollock—I solemnly deny having done so. The jury have heard me, and have heard what I have put forward. I am going to proceed, and I shall ask leave to proceed without interruption.

Mr. Slade—If counsel makes a misstatement of fact, counsel on the other side is absolutely entitled to make the correction. If counsel were arguing the case honestly he would put it properly.

Mr. Pollock—I object to my friend wrapping himself in this cloak of valour and virtue. I claim the right to speak. I have been a counsel in this Court longer than my friend, and it is not his business to interrupt me. His Lordship—I did not catch your sentence.

Mr. Pollock—There is absolutely nothing objectionable in it.

His Lordship—Sometimes the words are lost on account of the electric fans.

Here the incident ended, and Mr. Pollock proceeded with his address.

THE TROUBLE ON THE INDO-CHINA FRONTIER.

Hanoi papers continue to contain reports of conflicts with bands of Chinese reformers who are giving trouble on the frontier of Annam. The latest report has been that at Phung-Duy-Nhac Commune—Lac-Lac—met a band of them. He killed 13 and took four prisoners. He took possession of fifteen rifles and several hundred cartridges. Four of the rifles were of a 1902 model. One of the men killed was a chief and upon his person were found several objects belonging to the late Lieut. Reynaud. There was no loss on the French side in this engagement.

The headman of Bao Quang succeeded in ambushing another band who were fleeing before the French troops. He took 50 prisoners and 27 rifles. The rest of the band is expected to be captured shortly.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* left Yokohama on the 13th inst. at 8 p.m. for Victoria and Vancouver.
The I.G.M.S. str. *Manila* which left here on 19th ult., arrived at Sydney on 13th inst. am.
The str. *Sikh* arrived at Boston on 8th inst.
A NEW CHINA-AUSTRALIA SERVICE.
A London telegram appearing in the Indian papers states:—"Victoria and South Wales are about to invite tenders for a steamship service to Shanghai."

THE "KAMO-MARU."
The fine steamer *Kamo Maru*, which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha announces will leave Hongkong on August 12th on her maiden voyage to Europe has only recently been handed over to her company by the builders, the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki. She is a steamer of 9,000 tons gross. Captain H. L. Sommer, one of the most popular captains in the N.Y.K. service, has been given command of the steamer.

A JAPANESE STEAMER ASHORE.

On Wednesday afternoon the M. B. K. steamer *Shikoku Maru*, on route from Japan to Shanghai with a cargo of coal, ran ashore in the South-east Bay of the North Saddle Island. The attempt to get the vessel off again were unsuccessful, and on Thursday the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company were communicated with. The latter company sent tugs and lighters and salvage gear to the stranded vessel and it is not expected that there will be any great difficulty in refloating the steamer. The *Shikoku Maru* is an iron screw steamer and was built at Sunderland in 1882 by Messrs. R. Thompson and Sons. She is owned by the Settan Kaisha Kabushiki Kaisha, but is chartered to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. She is of 1,515 tons gross and 938 tons net register and her dimensions are: length, 241.7 feet; breadth 34.9 feet; and depth 17.4 feet.—N. O. Daily News.

WRECKED AND CASUALTIES.

The Bureau Veritas Monthly List, published on June 1, 1908, of wrecks and casualties recorded in April last, announces that 55 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost: 17 by stranding, 2 by collision, 4 by fire; while 5 foundered, 6 were abandoned, 17 were condemned, and 8 were missing. No less than 111 sailing vessels were damaged; 23 by stranding, 29 by collision, 4 by fire, 16 by leaks, and 39 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 23: 8 by stranding, 3 by collision, 1 by fire; while 4 foundered, 1 was abandoned; 4 were condemned, and 3 were missing. The steamers damaged were 332: 67 by stranding, 18 by collision, 22 by fire, 2 by leaks, 33 by stress of weather, while 62 reported injured to their engines or boilers.

FRENCH NATIONAL FETH.

Yesterday the French Consulate was much in evidence reminding us that today was the 14th of July, the great French holiday. Local citizens of La Belle France, celebrated the occasion in fitting style, and Monsieur Gaston Liebert, Consul for France, held the usual reception at the Consulate in Prince's Building. He first welcomed French residents in Hongkong and afterwards received many British and foreign residents. Captain Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C., called and paid his respects on behalf of His Excellency the Governor, the A.D.G.A. of the General and Admiral members of the Consular Corps, numerous Government officials and many private residents also attended.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

An accident attended with fatal results occurred at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. A coolie named Ho Chan was engaged with others in shifting one of the old Treasury doors at the basement of the bank. While so engaged the door, which weighs about two tons, fell on both his legs, crushing the right one to a pulp and seriously damaging the other. The police were immediately notified, and the injured man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, but he succumbed to his injuries at four o'clock in the afternoon.

HALF YEARLY DIVIDENDS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.
We are officially authorised to state that subject to audit the Directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting:—Dividend of £ 2 per share; add to the Reserve Fund \$50,000; write off Bank Premises account \$25,000; carry forward about \$2,000,000.

LAND COMPANIES.

An interim dividend of \$3.50 per share for the half year is announced by the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co. Ltd.
An interim dividend of \$2 per share is announced by the West Point Building Company, Ltd.

CRICKETERS' D.S.O.

English cricketers who in future are selected to play for England in Test matches are to receive a signal honour, remarks a London contemporary.
The Marylebone Cricket Club have, with the approval of the King, selected a badge to be worn on a dark blue cap by English cricketers playing for England in Test matches in this country. The King is patron of the Marylebone Club, and it was doubtless owing to this circumstance that his approval of what may be regarded as the cricketer's D.S.O. was sought.

CENTRAL ASIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The Lahore Museum has recently received its allotment of Central Asian antiquities, the contents of Mr. A. D. Smith's explorations in Chinese Turkestan during the years 1900-1. These number 28 being articles of a miscellaneous nature, from engraved seals to fragments of cloth. Dr. Stein made the journey to the site of ancient Khotan at the combined expense of the Punjab, Bengal and Indian Governments. The allotment of the antiquities has been made in proportion to the share in the expenses borne by each Government. The British Museum, exclusive of coins and documents, receiving 166 articles, the Lahore Museum Calcutta 495; and Lahore Museum 993. The coins and documents are receiving separate consideration, as it is felt that these should have the benefit of being investigated by European scholars in London before being distributed amongst the various Museums.

SHIPPING ACCIDENT AT MANILA.

THE "CHINGTU" SINKS A CUSTOMS LAUNCH.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

Through the blundering of someone who permitted Harbour launch No. 2 to go on to the bay in bad shape, the Manila Custom's boat was run down and sunk by the popular Australian liner, "Chingtu" and four men lost their lives.

The catastrophe occurred about a cable's length from the entrance to the outer basin. The approaching arrival of the liner having been telephoned to the pilot house from the semaphore station, Berthing-master Racioppi went out to the bay to meet her and assist her to her anchorage in Harbour launch No. 2. He was accompanied by agent and broker, the launch being piloted by Patron Pedro Dominguez and manned by a full complement. All went well until the launch had made her curve and put about to come up under the starboard bow of the incoming steamer. At the critical moment, when the former was headed on the course of the lines and just as the varying distance away, under ordinary conditions, when the patron pressed the launch to go astern, the engine-jammer of the Chingtu was on the stroke of the launch, which had laid

Captain Brock of the Chingtu was on the bay with his vessel and, with his mate, who was on the look-out forward, saw at once that something was wrong with the launch. In a trice, he signalled full speed astern to his engine room and, with commendable alacrity the engines were reversed. It was too late, however, to save the launch, which had come right under the bows of the steamer. The momentum of the latter had gathered, coupled with that of the launch, which had laid its broadside into a hand-spring of the powerful liner's prow, doomed the little craft, and the inevitable happened. The launch was struck and foundered a few seconds later. The collision occurred about 2.25 p.m.

Immediately the launch was struck Racioppi leaped overboard, followed by Captain Garry and the sailors. The engineer and the berthing-master also, behaved with notable heroism. The officers, crew, and passengers aboard the liner had managed to get the people in the launch out of the water and tried to pull him out, but the man got entangled in the crashed sky-light, and Dominguez had to leave him and jump for his own life, just as the launch went under.

The engineer and the other firemen had been dazed by the concussion and were unable to help themselves. Captain Garry and the berthing-master also, behaved with notable heroism. The officers, crew, and passengers aboard the liner had managed to get the people in the launch out of the water and tried to pull him out, but the man got entangled in the crashed sky-light, and Dominguez had to leave him and jump for his own life, just as the launch went under.

The steamer had been brought to a dead stop after going a few strokes astern and lay to take in the survivors, if necessary. The quarantine officer's boat, which happened to be on a course nearby, came alongside, while the Chingtu's dinghy, the mate in charge, picked up the people battling with the heaving swell for breath and life, cautiously and rapidly.

Garry and Racioppi succeeded in getting hold of both, but the Philippines, the parties with exhaustion, seemed to have lost all that safety lay in reaching the shore and holding on to them. Garry threw his belt to a sailor who was just on the verge of giving up and making a dash for it. Garry was next pulled aboard, and then the shipper of the launch and one of the crew.

The two other sailors were reported to the quarantine launch where the health inspector and his assistant rendered first aid while the launch returned to the customs-house landing, where an ambulance telephoned for by Patrolman Platt, of Misericordia, was waiting.

Racioppi had remained unconscious from the moment he was picked up by the Chingtu's boat's crew. He was apparently gone when he was carried gently to the ambulance and all efforts to restore respiration were unavailing. A marine board of inquiry was to be held at the customs-house, on the 11th inst.

The bodies of the engineer and two firemen who went down in foundered launch have not been recovered.

The drowned official, Racioppi, was an Italian seaman who had emigrated to New York as a lad. He had an excellent record and was a hale man of 55 years when he fell. Prior to securing the position of berthing-master, he had been in command of a coastguard steamer. He was well liked, both by the officials of his bureau and master mariners calling at this port.

Patron Dominguez was interviewed by a representative and the story he tells (says the paper) will put someone in the pillory. Dominguez was not anxious to talk and modestly claimed any credit for the coolness and pluck time, as he expected a considerably larger revenue for 1910 than for 1909, and one of the justifications for this must be the experience which the steamer had to gain of increased custom after the opium shops are closed. —Times of Ceylon.

"How was it, Captain?" queried the reporter. The patron answered that on the previous evening while the launch was going to her berth, the engineer reported that the piston rod of the reversing cylinder was broken; so, that morning, the piston was taken out and sent to the shops to be repaired or replaced by a new one. The matter was reported on Thursday evening to the launch foreman, Mr. Scott, he said. When the launch started on her fatal trip she did so without the reversing piston and that was why the engine jammed when the skipper directed his engineer to go astern.

Senior Dominguez shrugged his shoulders when asked how it happened that the launch was permitted to go out in such a helpless condition—minus one of the most important parts of her machinery. He indicated that "that was not up to him."

Three Commissioners appointed by the Japanese Patent Bureau have concluded their investigations, for a revision of the Trade-marks Regulations, with regard to foreign regulations. The "prior application" principle adopted by Japan could not prevent all piracies and check foreign complaints, but it is now proposed, so says a Tokyo paper, to blend together the principles of "prior application" and "prior user."

The appearance of a "prior user" within three years will nullify the trade-marks once registered. The revised Trade-marks Regulations, together with the Patent and Design laws, will be submitted to the Diet next session.

A BOMBHELL IN MANILA BUSINESS CIRCLES.

AN ARMY PURCHASE OF FOREIGN CLOTH VETOED.

A special cable to the Cablenews-American states that President Roosevelt has disapproved the action of the military authorities in Manila in contracting for the purchase of foreign khaki cloth for the manufacture of uniforms of the army, and has vetoed the purchase.

The action of the President in disapproving the purchase of khaki in the Philippines for the manufacture of uniforms for the troops will come, our Manila contemporary says, as a bombshell in local business circles. There is no shell in local business circles. The explanation offered for the action. The President has simply vetoed the purchase of foreign cloth for the manufacture of uniforms for the troops. The Chief Executive. If this is so it is not believed here that the President is fully informed of the facts in the case. The khaki used in the manufacture of clothing in the Philippines is English cloth and is the best khaki cloth made. In fact it is the only khaki cloth to be obtained anywhere in the world. Throughout the army it is a notorious fact that a cloth manufactured in the United States is of inferior quality and of a very bad colour. That its colour is bad to start with and every washing makes it worse. The cloth fades, not always in a uniform manner but frequently in spots. It is not the true khaki colour.

The secret of dyeing cloth the khaki colour for khaki is a colour and not a special weave of cloth. It is possessed by a firm of English dyers and they have not given it away to anyone. Experiments by the government in the United States have failed. In the United States thousands of dollars have been spent by manufacturers and weavers in an attempt to secure the colour. Their efforts have been unsuccessful, the nearest they have obtained in the United States would cost almost five times the price paid for it here.

Recently contracts were let for the purchase of 500,000 yards of the English khaki to be used in the manufacture of uniforms here and a contract was let for the manufacture of enough uniforms to supply all the troops in the division. The business man in the island has General Wood to thank for obtaining this valuable contract. General Wood worked for two years with the War department before he could secure permission for the manufacture of even the uniforms of the scouts here. He finally obtained it by springing on the department an array of facts and figures they could not get around. This year it was planned to make the uniforms for all the troops in the division here and the contracts were let as has been stated. It is possible that further representations will be made to the President to secure a reconsideration of his decision.

The contract had been given to Messrs. Holliday, Wise and Co. and is stated to have been worth 17,000 pesos.

INDIA OPIUM.

The Bengal opium revenue since April is shown by figures published at Simla on the 19th ult. to be seventeen lakhs of rupees better than the estimate and the Bombay opium revenue is twenty-eight lakhs of rupees.

The number of chests of opium exported from Bombay from the 1st January, 1908 to the 31st May, 1908, were 5,180 and during the fortnight ending the 15th June, 1908, 4974, making total of 8,674. This includes 743 chests of Boreo opium. The total permissible exports during 1908 are 15,100 chests leaving the balance available for export up to the 31st December, 1908, 6,426 chests.

The comparatively small dimensions of the opium question in Ceylon embraces intricate questions. These are succinctly reviewed in Sir Henry McCallum's common-sense despatch on the subject, and the documents should serve a useful purpose in bringing home to the logical anti-opiumists amongst us the extremely difficult complications.

The countries further East have got to face. Ceylon has to give the new legislation a fair trial, and has to make the matter more endurable to be equal to the task. The matter will have to be watched for a few years; but it will be impossible to maintain a reliable system whereby results can be accurately noted. For example, it will be impossible to discover and to record the additions to the ranks of consumers of alcohol that the closing of the opium shops will bring about. Naturally the Government are bringing about the closing of the opium shops for a single year this selling the arrears of revenue for a single year.

A general disinfectant is a considerable revenue for 1910 than for 1909, and one of the justifications for this must be the experience which the steamer had to gain of increased custom after the opium shops are closed. —Times of Ceylon.

PLAGUE AND DISINFECTANTS.

The following Simla telegram is published in the Indian papers:

Captain Glen Lindsay, I.M.S., Acting Director, Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, has submitted a report on the use of disinfectants in connection with plague to Colonel Bambar, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. A series of experiments were carried out by Captain T. H. Glover, I.S.M., to test the plicidic powers of disinfectants as directed especially against the plague bacilli existing in the infected rats and in the rat flies which have been proved to be the natural hosts of the bacilli. A general disinfectant is a considerable revenue for 1910 than for 1909, and one of the justifications for this must be the experience which the steamer had to gain of increased custom after the opium shops are closed. —Times of Ceylon.

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THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

MR. BRYAN ON THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

In a recent address Mr. W. J. Bryan outlined what the principal issues put forth by the Democrats during the coming campaign would be and indicated what might be expected in the Denver platform.

"We are just beginning a national campaign. The Republican party has been in power for the last fourteen years and will in the coming campaign ask for a continuation of the power. The Democrats will present criticism of Republican management and propose a change in the personnel of the offices and a change in the policy to be pursued."

"The Democrats will ask for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people in order that it may be easier for the voters to control the Government; the Democrats will ask for legislation against the trusts in order that the people may be protected from monopolists; the Democrats will ask for the reduction of the tariff, in order that the people may be relieved from excessive taxation; the Democrats will ask for effective railroad legislation, that the people may be protected from watered stocks and fictitious capitalization, for until we know what the railroads are actually worth we cannot determine what they should collect in the way of transportation rates; the Democrats will ask for a reconciliation of the differences between labour and capital, that these two important factors in business may work harmoniously together."

"The Democratic party will oppose imperialism, which is violating the fundamental principles of our Government, and is at the same time increasing our expenses for Army and Navy. The Democratic party will ask for legislation, State and National, to protect bank depositors and to prevent panics."

The following "special cablegram" appears in the Cablenews-American:

Denver, Convention Hall, July 10, 9 a.m.—William J. Bryan was nominated for the Presidency of the United States on the Democratic ticket a few minutes ago.

As I said this great auditorium is almost rocking with the cries and stamping of ten thousand men.

The Convention sat all night and Bryan was nominated on the first ballot.

The platform has adopted the following planks:

The Democratic Party declares for the Independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as possible.

The United States should declare this independence with a protectorate over America until neutralization agreed to by all the great Powers.

The anti-injunction law asked by the labour unions is urged.

No subsidy for the merchant marine.

The railroad should be valued by the government at a fair estimate, and their rates arranged to give a proper interest on the real investment and not on the watered stock.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

SAN FRANCISCO, THE PRESIDENT'S PARADISE.

A month ago it was announced that over a thousand men, had deserted from the American battleship fleet since its arrival in California waters. The sailors had been treated with such superabundance of hospitality by the enthusiastic inhabitants of the coast that they had become dissatisfied with life on board, and were deserting by scores.

The desertion was regarded as a serious threat to the fleet, and the government had ordered the opening of all ships of the fleet at San Francisco, and the officers were at their wits' end as to how to stop the steady flow of deserters.

The sixteen battleships of the fleet have a total complement of 12,865 men.

San Francisco, remarks a London paper, has always attracted deserters from warships; the explanation being that the extremely high rate of wages prevailing on the Pacific coast, and the fact that a man would only earn \$1 or \$2 per week about in the naval service could not without difficulty secure \$5 or \$6 ashore. This is a great inducement to "run," and it is felt by the United States warships as well as by those of other Navies and by all merchantmen.

Even in the British Navy, with its high standard of patriotism and discipline, the temptation of the large wage list of deserters ashore often leads to a heavy list of deserters when American or Colonial ports are visited. Thus last year the First Cruiser Squadron lost 181 men during its stay of forty days in American waters for the Jamestown Exhibition. San Francisco is notorious for harbouring deserters, as when once they gain the shore there they can rarely be recaptured, and are generally smuggled out of reach.

The Fleet left on the 7th for Honolulu. Thence it will proceed to Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

A state ball will be given at Auckland (N.Z.) on August 14th in honour of the officers of the United States Fleet. The blue-jackets will receive free passes on the railways, and will be taken for excursions and entertained to luncheon every day. In accordance with the suggestion of Rear-Admiral, no alcohol will be served at the entertainments.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER'S SUICIDE AT CAVITE.

A sensation was caused at Cavite on Thursday last by the suicide of Captain James W. Broderick, the commanding officer of the marines stationed at the old fort. Calling to another officer he said "Jolly, come in. I want you to see me do this well." Captain Jolly entered the room just in time to see his senior officer place the muzzle of a 38 calibre Colt's service revolver to his breast and pull the trigger. He died in fifteen minutes.

The dead man, says a Manila paper, was known by all who knew him, notwithstanding the fact that he was of a morose, taciturn disposition, and to a certain extent, a man of mystery. He was a soldier from head to foot; a man who loved the profession of arms with every fibre of his being, and a splendid figure in uniform. With all this he was a bookworm.

Broderick was married, after the tragic episode "Brother had but two loves: books and bullets."

The tragedy was planned with set purpose. Four months ago he had made an effort to do away with himself, but was dissuaded just at the eleventh hour by a brother officer. He had never been of a bright disposition since an incident earlier in his service in the Philippines when he broke his sword over his knee and sought to resign. The cause had nothing to do with his professional work. The latter was highly regarded and he might have risen high. Broderick's trouble was personal and kept close up within the breast he pierced with his own hand. He never had anything to say about his family affairs.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN ENGLAND.

Now that a Parliamentary Committee has pronounced strongly in favour of the Daylight Saving Bill, and recommends that clocks be advanced sixty minutes in April and turned back in September, many will be interested in the following evidence from the scientific point of view which was given before Sir E. Bason's Select Committee.

Mr. Pearson's Daylight Saving Bill proposes to utilize summer sunshine more fully by advancing the clock twenty minutes on four Sundays in April, and putting it back twenty minutes on four Sundays in September. The Parliamentary Committee has gone further and proposed sixty minutes.

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The question seemed to him to be one mainly of railway companies and of the clock which worked by sun and sunset, but as scientific adviser to the Irish Lights Commissioners he believed that difficulty could be overcome. Witness thought the controlling factor to fixing our present hours was the desire to breakfast in daylight at the year round. Here half-past eight was the earliest start of the year round at half-past seven, and therefore that was the breakfast hour there.

The Chairman: It has been suggested that the clock should be put forward an hour permanently. What do you say to that?—Sir R. Ball: That would be no use whatever. It would not suit the winter months. People would object to artificial light at both ends of the day.

Mr. Holt: It is quite clear that the object of this bill is to get people to rise and to go to bed earlier in summer. Why should they not do that of their own accord?—I think they would do it if everybody else would. (Laughter.) If all occupations and interests were similarly advanced, I think they would.

There is nothing to prevent the Stock Exchange, by resolution, fixing its hours an hour earlier in the summer?—I do not suppose there is, but if the banks did not do the same thing they would find it inconvenient. Then you would require the railway companies to do so.

You not think the existing hours are invariably adopted because, on the whole, they are the most convenient?—They are the most convenient to people in our latitude, if you are determined to keep our hours fixed. Under this scheme, while you still would keep hours fixed, you would have more daylight.

Is there such thing as having too much daylight?—I think there is. A greater question to ask an astronomer is a greater question. Then that of winter daylight is a mistake altogether. (Renewed laughter.)

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

SANTO DOMINGO, THE PRESIDENT'S PARADISE.

A month ago it was announced that over a thousand men, had deserted from the American battleship fleet since its arrival in California waters. The sailors had been treated with such superabundance of hospitality by the enthusiastic inhabitants of the coast that they had become dissatisfied with life on board, and were deserting by scores.

The desertion was regarded as a serious threat to the fleet, and the government had ordered the opening of all ships of the fleet at San Francisco, and the officers were at their wits' end as to how to stop the steady flow of deserters.

The sixteen battleships of the fleet have a total complement of 12,865 men.

San Francisco, remarks a London paper, has always attracted deserters from warships; the explanation being that the extremely high rate of wages prevailing on the Pacific coast, and the fact that a man would only earn \$1 or \$2 per week about in the naval service could not without difficulty secure \$5 or \$6 ashore. This is a great inducement to "run," and it is felt by the United States warships as well as by those of other Navies and by all merchantmen.

Even in the British Navy, with its high standard of patriotism and discipline, the temptation of the large wage list of deserters ashore often leads to a heavy list of deserters when American or Colonial ports are visited. Thus last year the First Cruiser Squadron lost 181 men during its stay of forty days in American waters for the Jamestown Exhibition. San Francisco is notorious for harbouring deserters, as when once they gain the shore there they can rarely be recaptured, and are generally smuggled out of reach.

The Fleet left on the 7th for Honolulu. Thence it will proceed to Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

A state ball will be given at Auckland (N.Z.) on August 14th in honour of the officers of the United States Fleet. The blue-jackets will receive free passes on the railways, and will be taken for excursions and entertained to luncheon every day. In accordance with the suggestion of Rear-Admiral, no alcohol will be served at the entertainments.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER'S SUICIDE AT CAVITE.

A sensation was caused at Cavite on Thursday last by the suicide of Captain James W. Broderick, the commanding officer of the marines stationed at the old fort. Calling to another officer he said "Jolly, come in. I want you to see me do this well." Captain Jolly entered the room just in time to see his senior officer place the muzzle of a 38 calibre Colt's service revolver to his breast and pull the trigger. He died in fifteen minutes.

The dead man, says a Manila paper, was known by all who knew him, notwithstanding the fact that he was of a morose, taciturn disposition, and to a certain extent, a man of mystery. He was a soldier from head to foot; a man who loved the profession of arms with every fibre of his being, and a splendid figure in uniform. With all this he was a bookworm.

Broderick was married, after the tragic episode "Brother had but two loves: books and bullets."

The tragedy was planned with set purpose. Four months ago he had made an effort to do away with himself, but was dissuaded just at the eleventh hour by a brother officer. He had never been of a bright disposition since an incident earlier in his service in the Philippines when he broke his sword over his knee and sought to resign. The cause had nothing to do with his professional work. The latter was highly regarded and he might have risen high. Broderick's trouble was personal and kept close up within the breast he pierced with his own hand. He never had anything to say about his family affairs.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN ENGLAND.

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Mr. David Gill, formerly his Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape, declared that the great question before the Committee was, first of all, Were people to be cheated into getting up earlier in the morning? (Laughter.) He pointed out, as one who probably had had more to do with shifting times than anyone else, that if they created the clock at any particular epoch they created for a day or two a terrible amount of confusion. Sir David then gave an account of the arrangements made to announce a change of time at the Cape, intimating being made even at all the churches, but notwithstanding all this next morning there was fearful hubbub—(laughter)—by people who were late for trains, and so on. Let them imagine what it would be if the same thing was to go on here eight times a year. He thought Mr. Willott had got hold of his Robert Ball and had written him. (Laughter.)

Witness added that he had had hundreds of chattering men, opposing what they called this "wild cat scheme." (Laughter.) Witness was opposed to any "piecemeal" alteration of the clock. All that was necessary was to say that hours of business, instead of at ten o'clock, should commence at nine.

Dr. Arthur A. Rambert, Radcliffe Observer at Oxford, and formerly Astronomer Royal of Ireland, agreed with the object of the bill. The inconvenience inherent in a scheme of this kind was small compared with its physical and moral advantages.

Mr. Wright, representing the Horological Institute, who was the next witness, said those whom he represented believed in the object of Mr. Willott's scheme, but they objected to the means by which it was proposed to carry it out, as a great deal of confusion would be caused. It had been suggested that the clock should be put forward an hour permanently. What do you say to that?—Sir R. Ball: That would be no use whatever. It would not suit the winter months. People would object to artificial light at both ends of the day.

Mr. J. Montgomery, secretary of the Mid-Surrey Golf Club, supported the bill in the interests of golfers.

The Committee adjourned.

The oldest and still the best may justly be said of "The Newspaper Press Directory," which Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co., the extensive advertising agent of Snow Hill, London, have just issued for the sixty-third time. It is an imperial octavo volume and can be had for the almost nominal price of two and sixpence. At the almost annual price of reference is indispensable. Gazetteer information is given not only of every British town where a paper is published, but throughout the Colonies, while there are specially compiled lists of foreign journals, prefaced with the most recent statistics of the particular region. The advertiser always finds "The Newspaper Press Directory" a most valuable work of reference. It is of the greatest interest and value to the business man who seeks publicity through the Press. The press year was so public in changes vitally affecting the interests of all classes of British manufacturers and exporters to the overseas dominions of the Empire that more space than usual has had to be allotted to this subject. It has been necessary to devote clearly important space to those who have come into operation in recent years, and have come into operation in recent years, and have come into operation in recent years.

articles dealing with "Australian Fiscal Legislation," the chief features of the new Commonwealth tariff are explained, and a useful comparative table is supplied which sets out very clearly the preference extended to British goods.

To be the wife of a naval officer means that a woman takes her position without a question and without reserve in any work of life where she may find herself. It is like a Bank of England note.—Lady.

PASTEURIZED AMSTEL BEER.

USED IN HOSPITALS IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER BOTTLED BEER.

HIGHLY WHOLESOME. SPECIALLY PASTEURIZED (INSTEAD OF BEING DOCTORED WITH PRESERVATIVES) FOR USE IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

VERY LIGHT, PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE AND A GOOD TONIC.

PER DOZEN QUART BOTTLES \$4.15
BOTTLES 35
DOZEN PINT BOTTLES 2.75
PINT BOTTLE 25

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE No. 135. WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS.
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1908.

ANOTHER LISBON PLOT.

ROYAL FAMILY'S DANGER.

A recent London paper contains a Lisbon dispatch which states that for some days the police have been effecting a great number of arrests; refusing, however, to give any reasons for doing so. It has now leaked out that a terrible plot against the members of the Royal Family, namely King Manuel, Queen Amelia, Duke Alfonso, and the Dowager Queen Maria Pia, was in preparation. Most of the plotters arrested belong to the secret society of which Buissa and Costa, the two regicides, were members.

According to the Seculo and other papers, which give the names of the alleged conspirators, the plot was to be carried out on the 18th June, on which date the whole of the Royal Family is accustomed to be present at the celebration of the feast of "Coracao de Jesus" at the church of Estrela.

The official Press assert that the Republican party is seriously implicated in the plot, and that one leading Republican paper has been tributed largely to the ends of the secret society mentioned. Several employees of this paper are amongst those arrested, and the arrests are so numerous that the prison houses of Lisbon are so crowded that political prisoners are immured, as it were, in the streets.

Amongst the persons arrested are also several of those who were implicated in the tragic affair of February last. The guard at the Palace of the Necessidades has been strongly reinforced, and all the corridors being closely guarded, as all King Manuel's public engagements have been temporarily suspended.

A similar fact in connection with the affair is the discovery of a workshop for the manufacture of bombs in a secluded house on the outskirts of the capital.

THE OPIUM QUESTION IN CEYLON.

The Colonial Office has issued a Parliamentary paper (Cd. 4000) containing correspondence relating to the consumption of opium in Ceylon. The correspondence opens with a despatch, dated April 25, 1907, from Lord Elgin to the Governor, enclosing a question on the subject asked by Dr. Rutherford in the House of Commons, and suggesting the appointment of a committee of inquiry.

This committee reported on December 5 last, giving it as their opinion that if the system of licensed shops were continued, there would be the greatest risk of the opium habit becoming general among the native population. They recommended:

(a) That the present system of renting and licensing be abandoned.

(b) That all opium shops be closed on the expiration of existing licences.

(c) That the importation, distribution, and sale of the crude drug be made a Government monopoly.

(d) That for every opium shop closed the nearest Government dispensary be made available for the distribution of the drug to all habitual adult users of the same who may come forward to register their names for a certain quantity to be periodically given out and paid for in cash, and that suitable remuneration be given to the dispensers for the extra work and responsibility thus cast upon them.

(e) That the use of the drug, except for medical purposes, should be entirely prohibited after a definite period.

(f) That a system of careful inspection be introduced by the appointment of special officers under the direction of the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Sir Henry McCallum, who had in the meantime

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessels are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, ex s.s. Himalaya.
From Australia, ex s.s. Britannia.
From Calcutta, ex s.s. Palawan.
From Persian Gulf, ex B. L. S. N. & Co. s.s. Co. s.s. Co. s.s. Co.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th July, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1906.

"REN" LINE-OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLEBROO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1906. 1056

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside, Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 p.m. of the 15th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1906. 1065

DAVID CORSE & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY

LONG BOILED

RELAXED CROWN

TARPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Sole Agents.

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. 35 & 37 HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Store, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 516.

SING TING

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, DAUGULAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 575

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

As Supply to the House of Commons.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANGELIN, German str., 1,001, C. Kumpel, 7th July—Bangkok 25th June, Mico and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

AYUTHA, British str., 684, R. J. Carter, 9th July—Bangkok 3rd July, Rice—Order.

CHINAI, British str., 1,142, J. Warrack, 12th July—Haiphong and Hobeow 11th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHILDAS, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 10th July—Saigon 6th July, General—Agard, Thorsen & Co.

CHONGING, German str., 1,021, E. Bucking, 12th July—Bangkok 4th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOWFA, German str., 1,055, F. Spiesen, 12th July—Bangkok 5th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOWTAI, German str., 1,115, R. Behr, 12th July—Bangkok 5th July, and Swatow 11th, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, A. E. Sandback, 12th July—Shanghai 7th July, and Swatow 11th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

COVATFIELD, British str., 1,897, John Wiseman, 25th May—Mojoi 20th May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DEWONIA, German str., 1,157, F. Rahwaldt, 11th July—Bangkok 4th July, Rice—Melchers & Co.

DRUBAS, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 10th July—Chefoo 4th July, General—Agard, Thorsen & Co.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, Malkin, 28th June—Saigon 23rd June, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOCHOW, British str., 1,227, E. French, 9th July—Wuhu 4th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

FOREST DALE, British str., 2,235, Noall, 6th July—Sourabaya 17th June, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

GLEBBET, French str., 778, Donarion, 7th July—Haiphong and Mobeow 6th July, C. and Mats—Order.

HANOSANG, British str., 1,356, S. Wilde, 8th July—Chinkiang 3rd July, Rice and Beans—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HINANG, British str., 1,626, A. G. Smith, 12th July—Hongay 10th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HUGHOW, British str., 1,237, E. Forsyth, 10th July—Amoy 8th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

JAPAN, British str., 3,804, J. G. Oliffon, 8th July—Amoy 8th July, General—David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

JOHANN, German str., 952, J. J. Jensen, 13th July—Haiphong 7th July, and Hobeow 12th, Rice and General—Jensen & Co.

KATHARINE PARK, British str., 3,075, W. H. Copp, 8th July—Callao via Yokohama and Kobe—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KINTUCK, British str., 2,095, B. G. Lewis, 30th June—Fochow 28th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,884, R. Lincoln, 11th July—Shanghai 8th July, General—Chinese.

KWILIN, British str., 1,026, Hards, 8th July—Yangtze Ports 4th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LIGHTNING, British str., 2,132, A. E. Gendles, 12th July—Calcutta & Singapore 6th July, General—David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

LOOKSUN, German str., 1,020, W. Tumbert, 8th July—Bangkok 30th June, Rice—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

LOYAL, German str., 1,237, Fr. Natins, 13th July—Saigon 8th July, Rice—Sander, Wisler & Co.

LUCHOW, British str., 1,216, Baddley, 11th July—Newchwang and Chefoo 6th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

MANANG, American str., 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 6th July—San Francisco and Shanghai 3rd July, Mails and General—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

MORILAK, British str., 1,787, F. W. Batten, 24th June—Fremantle 6th June, Sandalwood—Gilman & Co.

NAMSANG, British str., 4,035, F. M. B. Lake, 13th July—Mojoi 8th July, General and Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ORANGE BRANCH, British str., 2,197, J. McCall, 12th July—Sydney via Port 4th June, Railway sleepers—Doddwell & Co.

PETCHABURI, German str., 2,190, C. Wolf, 8th July—Bangkok 1st July, Rice, Meal and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

PROGRESS, German str., 1,841, Struve, 8th July—Samoa 30th June, General—Bismussen & Co.

PROMETHEUS, Nor. str., 1,023, O. Kornelissen, 8th July—Saigon 4th July, Rice—Agard, Thorsen & Co.

PROUD, Norwegian str., 1,074, C. Miller, 5th July—Bangkok 24th June, Rice—Agard, Thorsen & Co.

QUEEN OLGA, British str., 2,145, W. McKay, 8th July—Cardiff 20th May, Fuel—Doddwell & Co.

REIDAR, Norwegian str., 6,300, C. Stangebye, 12th July—Mojoi 5th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

RUBI, British str., 1,619, R. W. Almond, 18th July—Manila 11th July, Sugar and Cigars—Snowdon & Co.

SHANWANG, German str., 1,000, C. Gosewisch, 8th July—Bangkok 30th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

SHRIKH, British str., 2,225, F. Waser, 7th July—Mojoi 30th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SHILLA, British str., 2,236, T. Ogilvy, 9th July—Puget Sound via Hakodate and Mojoi 3rd June, Flour—Doddwell & Co.

SHINANO MARU, Japanese str., 6,387, Kawara, 12th July—Yokohama and Shanghai 9th July, Flour, Coal and General—Mitsui Bishi & Co.

SUNGKIAN, British str., 397, G. H. Penney, 27th June—Cebu and Iloilo 23rd June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,216, R. Stevens, 8th July—Shanghai 3rd July, General—Chinese.

TENNISIN, British str., 1,227, E. Monkman, 9th July—Yokohama 3rd July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TITAN, British str., 5,720, R. Day, 7th July—Tacoma via Port 10th June, Flour, Lumber and General—Butterfield & Swire.

TJIMAH, Dutch str., 2,469, J. N. Bonman, 13th July—Amoy 12th July, General—Java-China-Japan Line.

TIPANAS, Dutch str., 2,441, A. Pander, 12th July—St. James 3rd July, General—Java-China-Japan Line.

TOCHIO, Japanese str., 3,412, M. Winkler, 13th July—Mojoi 7th July, Coal and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

VAUSHALI, British str., 2,346, Bradhering, 12th June—New York 14th March, and Lubeau 6th June, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.

YOBROW, British str., 1,835, F. Northcomb, 10th July—Shanghai 7th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

ZWEENA, British str., 341, A. Ramsay, 9th July—Samarang 26th June, Sugar—Chinese.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

THE PLANT WEATHER-FORECASTING—CLIMATIC CONTRASTS—TAPPING A VOLCANO—OCEAN HEATING—HYDROPHOBIA DANGER—RIVALS OF THE DIAMOND—ELECTRIC HEAT FOR PLANTS—A MACHINE NOVELTY—SOLVING THE ANARCHIST PROBLEM.

For a score of years Prof. J. F. Nownah, the Austrian baron, has been studying the connection between sunspots and atmospheric and earthquake phenomena and the constant variations in colour and position of the leaves of Abrus precatorius nobilis, the weather plant of Cuba and India. Collections of these plants now being made in London and New York are to begin a system of weather observations. The system is to be soon extended to San Francisco, Bombay and Tokyo, and from the five stations it is expected that the northern hemisphere will be efficiently served with the following weather-plant forecasts. 1. Special charts, 24 to 28 days in advance, showing the "critical" barometric centers, with atmospheric and earthquake disturbances and risks of fire-damp explosion. 2. A daily general chart showing the movements of the critical barometric centers for 28 days ahead. 3. A daily chart showing lines of equal barometric pressure 2 to 7 days in advance. 4. A daily chart showing areas of rainy, dry and foggy weather 2 to 7 days in advance. 5. Daily local details of weather within 60 miles 48 to 72 hours in advance.

The greatest known daily range of temperature is found in Arizona, where a change of 80 deg. in 12 hours frequently occurs, and where the mean annual temperature is 45 deg. in the north and 69 deg. in the south, with 120 deg. as a frequent summer maximum. The most equable climate, on the other hand, is claimed by Honolulu. The maximum temperature in 1907 was 89 deg. on September 3, the minimum was 58 deg. on March 13, and the yearly average was 73.92 deg. The yearly rainfall, 25.4 inches at Yuma and 24.65 inches at Flagstaff in Arizona, has averaged 30.25 inches for 16 years in Honolulu, with a minimum of 18.04 and a maximum of 50.30 inches.

An Italian proposes a tunnel to tap Vesuvius to avoid possible explosion from an obstructed vent and to supply molten lava for molting into building blocks.

Psychotherapy, or mental healing, is not new. But mind treatment may be of scientific and well ordered kind, applied with some understanding of its physiological effects and limitations, or it may be the mystic medicine of the savages, the oracles and the religious zealots. In a recent discussion among Pennsylvania medical men, Dr. Chas. K. Mills, pointing out that faith is often essential in medicine as in religion, gave these as the psychotherapeutic methods accepted by the scientific physician: (1) The use of hypnotic procedures, (2) suggestion in the waking state; and (3) education or appeal to reason. Mind stimulation, even in blind and haphazard way, may do much to cure disordered nerves. Mind treatment by clergymen and other non-medical persons is always to be condemned, because indiscriminate reliance upon this leads to false security, and brings neglect when prompt physical treatment by the trained physician is necessary to save life. Dr. Chas. W. Bars finds that there is rapidly growing up in America an unaccountable superstition, comparable with witchcraft and other delusions of the past. Self-styled healers claim to control some occult force outside of themselves, and from the physicians' limited power known as suggestion they make an exaggerated and distorted showing of mysterious results. The chief evil, as in all unintelligent mind treatment, is that medical aid will be too long withheld in critical stages of disease.

Rabies is a far more common disease than is generally admitted; so that Dr. E. C. Shroeder, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, urges constant observation of dogs and their muzzling in public places. Recent progress has greatly lessened its effects, for, since Negri's discovery in 1903 of the distinguishing micro-organisms in the nerve-cells, the disease is early recognizable, and the Pasteur treatment is effective in curing it. The mortality of 63 and 80 per cent in unbrutated bites on hands and head has been reduced to 0.75 and 1.25 per cent.

The diamond, so long the hardest known substance, now has two rivals, the silicide and the boride of titanium—products of Henri Moissan's electric furnace—being claimed to be as hard.

The growth of plants is known to be stimulated by weak electric currents applied to the soil, but it has not been supposed to be economical to use electricity for conversion into heat for warming hot-beds, as has been done by G. Hartman in his experiments at Turbine, Ont. His heater consists of about 250 feet of one-twelfth inch iron wire wound in seven 2 inch coils on half inch iron pipe, the coils, connected in series, being mounted on porcelain knobs on a piece of asbestos board. A frame about six by eight feet in size has a door, on which is about five inches of soil, and the top of the frame is covered with two saunas. The heater is placed under the floor. Current is taken from a 110 volt circuit, but the energy actually received last year was 15 amperes at 80 volts. This gave sufficient heat. The hot-bed was kept quite warm, and tender flowers and vegetables developed rapidly in the early spring weather.

For slow-speed pumps in the Rand mines, South Africa, a novel fly wheel has been adopted. High freight rates make iron and steel machinery very costly, and the use of concrete rings for the flywheels of ten pumps is stated to have realized a saving of about \$10,000. The

fly wheels are driven by electric motors through worm gear about 20 revolutions per minute. Each wheel is 14 feet in diameter, with cast iron bosses in which sixteen spokes of four-inch tube are secured, and the rim has a base and an outside of lynch sheet iron strips, separated by distance pieces. The strips are bolted together, the concrete rim between being 13 inches wide and 18 inches deep, strengthened by four inch wires interlaced with the distance pieces. The weight of the wheel is 8,000 pounds, and that of the rim 6,000 pounds.

Anarchy is a mark of disease in the view of a Memphis physician. He finds anarchistic ideas conclusive evidence of insanity, and would commit all anarchists as dangerous lunatics, thus making them harmless and giving them opportunity to gain mental balance by education.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN ENGLAND.

FRUIT OF THE PATENTS ACT.

"At the present moment many a British industry was bound hand and foot by the working of our Patent Laws, many a British industry had been completely wiped out by privileges conceded by our own institutions to foreigners. All he proposed was that this bond should be out, and that British industry should be perfectly free to engage in the very severe struggle it was waging."

In this way spoke Mr. Lloyd George, when introducing his Patents and Designs Bill, now an Act on the Statute-book, on March 19 last. The measure was received with the warmest approval on both sides of the House, and although a few critics have raised local and technical objections to some of the details, there is a remarkable consensus of opinion that the Act will prove a great benefit to British industry.

The measure will operate in two ways: it will protect the poor inventor, and it will foster British industries by compelling foreign patentees to manufacture their patented articles in this country.

Striking testimony on this second point was obtained by a "Daily Chronicle" representative from Messrs. Leopold Exner and Sons, a well-known firm of Surveyors and Factory Specialists in the City.

"Recently," said Mr. Exner, "a representative of ours has been touring in the principal towns of Germany, interviewing the firms who will be directly affected by this Act and discussing the possibilities of foreign manufacturers establishing works in the United Kingdom. The result of our inquiries has been entirely satisfactory, and assurances have been given by some of the largest firms of their intention to manufacture in this country, on the Bill becoming law. In fact, we are in negotiation at the present moment with a good many foreign firms whose intention it is to secure sites in this country. One large firm informed us that it was absolutely necessary for them to open up works for the production of patents taken out in this country, but worked abroad."

Mr. Exner went further and gave the names of some leading Continental firms who had taken up, or decided to take up, sites in this country for the establishment of works.

"A German syndicate," he said, "consisting of the Elberfelder Farbenfabriken, the Badische Anilin and Soda-Fabrik, and the Act. Ges. fuer Anilinfabrikation (represented in this country by the Bayer Company, Limited), with a capital of £13,000,000, have bought twenty four acres of land on the borders of the Rhine, near Dusseldorf, and facing the Liverpool Dock."

Another German combination have bought seven acres of land at Billesmoor Port, on the Manchester Ship Canal. This is the Hoechst-fabrikwerke Company, with whom are allied Messrs. Cassella and Company. Then again the Gillette Razor Company, of the United States, are opening up works in Sheffield, and another German pottery company have taken land in Kent. A very large American firm of manufacturers are also coming over here.

"I am not at liberty," explained Mr. Exner, "to give the names of very instances because in some cases the firms are only negotiating, and it would be indiscreet to make their intentions public just now. I may say, however, that, apart from the firms mentioned we are negotiating with several important foreign companies who wish to buy land in this country, while several others are making inquiries. We have canvassed something like 15,000 foreign firms in France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and the United States, and the results are by no means what we have had numerous inquiries for particulars as to factories and sites for factories. I am confident, indeed, that as the result of the passing of the Patents and Designs Act, we may look forward to a speedy establishment of new industries and the reopening of numbers of unlet works in the United Kingdom. Nor is that all; the movement is only beginning, and I am certain there will be a big development of it."

MELBA'S TRIUMPH AT THE PARIS OPERA.

The gala performance of "Rigoletto," which was given at the Opera, in Paris a month ago in aid of the French Dramatic Authors' Society, was in every sense a veritable triumph. Never before, surely, have Parisians had the opportunity of listening to the same evening to three such stars of the musical world as Melba, Carraro, and Renaud. When the curtain rose on the opening scene there was not a spare seat in the vast auditorium. In the matter of receipts a record for French charitable performances was established, over £25,000 being cleared.

It was a foregone conclusion that Mme. Melba would receive a great ovation on her reappearance, but the reality surpassed all expectations, for she was recalled again and again. It was curiously enough, in "Rigoletto" that the diva made her debut in Brussels twenty years ago, and she now sang Glilda's love song probably as no one has ever sung it before. It was a wonderful scene, in which she thrilled the final B in all as she mounted the stairs. The effect was electrical, and the enthusiasm of the enthralled audience had lost none of its fervour when, in the last act, Glilda, once herself to the assassin's knife to save the

prince, was the victim of the Duke's dagger in the same part, and Mme. Melba, the Russian contralto, as Mafioletti, all received great applause from the critical and delighted audience. But undoubtedly it was Melba— incomparable Melba—who captivated all hearts.

The gathering was a very distinguished one, and was representative of the wealth and beauty of the French capital.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamoisse, Lait Chamoisse and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamoisse will enable you to do it. Har Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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Always have BOVRIL handy.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

For your own comfort in Tropical Countries use CALVERT'S Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against Infection.	Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.
Among the special purposes for which this powerful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for antiseptically cleansing their bites.	
Perfect Personal Cleanliness.	Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.
You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.	
Freedom from Skin Irritation.	Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap.
is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.	

Which meets your special need?
Each suits the climate.

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BY Popular English Manufacturers, in all Homes and Shops. SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED BRONZE. From No. 10 to 55SG. at 83.37 and 175.00 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited. WM. SCHMIDT & CO. Hongkong, 28th October, 1906. 729

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CODE WORD "DOCK." A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used. NEW DOCK NOW OPEN. DOCK No. 3.

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DOCK No. 1. Extreme Length... 523 feet. Length on Blocks... 513 " Width of Entrance on Top... 85 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 64 "

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A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL is always kept on hand. THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P. specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready for Short Notice.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS. EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the following stores: KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Ferry Wharf; Messrs. H. BUTTERFIELD & SONS, Wharf; Messrs. HUNG CHONG, Sign Road; Mr. A. H. YAU, Hongkong Ferry Wharf Stall.

ON SALE. A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG.

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, KOBE, SYRIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.	About 18th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, ANG, COLOMBO, Port SAID and MARSEILLES	SOCOTRA Capt. W. R. Hickey	About 18th July	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	About 25th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVANHA Capt. T. H. Hild, R.N.	Noon, 25th July	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY, CHEFOO, and TIENTSIN	"HUIKOW"	On 15th July, Noon.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 15th July, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"CHILILI"	On 16th July, 4 P.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 16th July, 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 17th July, 4 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHINGTU"	On 18th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS- DAY ISLAND, COCONUTS, CAIENS, POWELL, TILLE, BRISBANE, with Transshipment for NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"TAIYUAN"	On 3rd Aug., 4 P.M.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"GOEBEN" Capt. B. WILHELM	Wed., 15th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"SCHARNHORST" Capt. L. MAASS	About Wed., 15th July.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY, & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. V. BENDEN	Thursday, 18th July, at 5 P.M.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BOBINO" Capt. F. SENEILL	End of July.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Wed., 15th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI	"KUISANG"	Friday, 17th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHOWSANG"	Friday, 17th July, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 17th July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 18th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 24th July, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KUISANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOORSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return at Kobe.

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Hongkong, 15th July, 1908.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
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Also via Aden or Port-Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SYLVIA ... About 20th July	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. ISTRIA ... 25th July
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. VANDALIA ... About 20th July	FOR MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG: S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ ... About 20th July
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SLAVONIA ... About 23th July	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SAKONIA ... 9th Aug.
	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SYLVIA ... 23rd Aug.
	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SLAVONIA ... 6th Sept.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 10th July, 1908.

Hongkong Office.

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EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.
SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
GOTHENBURG.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
FOOCHOW & VLADIVOSTOK	"CUBONIA"	About 15th July
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"CATHAY"	Middle of Aug.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	"CATHAY"	Middle of Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to
Hongkong, 28th June, 1908.MELOHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

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CHARGEURS REUNIS
FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.
ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

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YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER 13 DAYS

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HOMEWARD via MAGELLAN STRAITS:—Mexico, River Plate, Brazil, La Pallice, Liverpool.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

AMIRAL EXELMANS 25th July	MALTE ... 12th Oct.
OUESSANT ... 27th Aug.	CEYLAN ... 28th Nov.
	CORSE ... 11th Jan. 09

† No Passengers. † Intermediate Class and Rates of Passage.
= New Twin Screw, 16,000 tons Displacement, 1st. Class accommodation, Splendidly equipped with single berth Cabins. All Round the World Tickets by these boats.

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Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon ships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond.	Manila	On 18th July, Noon.
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For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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Hongkong, 8th July, 1908.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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THE Company's Newly Built Passenger Steamer

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(Tons 9000 Gross Reg.—Captain F. L. SOMMER)

Will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, at Daylight. Every known Comfort provided on Board for Travellers.—First-Class Staterooms. Amidships comprising ordinary Two-Berth Cabins, Single-Berth Cabins and Full Saloon. Elegant Dining Saloon, Drawing Room, Social Hall and Smoking Room. Electric Light and Electric Fans throughout. Barber Saloon, Dark Room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewards. Unexcelled service.

Cheapest Passage Rates to Europe and Around-the-World. For further particulars, apply to

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and SWEDEN	SAO MARU, Tons 6227	WED., 22nd July, at Daylight.
ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	BINGO MARU, Tons 6217	WED., 5th Aug., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, H.B.C. and SEATTLE, WASH.	SHINANO MARU, Tons 6388	TUESDAY, 21st July, at 4 P.M.
REBUNG, SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU, Tons 6442	TUESDAY, 18th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Tons 5076	FRIDAY, 7th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI and KOBE	YAWATA MARU, Tons 3817	FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Tons 6309	FRIDAY, 24th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Tons 3817	WED., 5th Aug., at Noon.

† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.

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Hongkong, 14th July, 1908.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

356

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPEDITION ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAHU	SHANGHAI	First half of July	JAVA	First half of July
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of July	SHANGHAI	Second half of July
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half of Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

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Telephone No. 375.

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THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
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DODDWELL & CO., LIMITED

General Agents for China and Japan

Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

782

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS

"CLAREMONT,"
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD,
Hongkong, 8th February, 1907

568

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN

SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907.

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